UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

V.

Criminal Action
No. 13-10200-GAO

DZHOKHAR A. TSARNAEV, also
known as Jahar Tsarni,

Defendant.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE GEORGE A. O'TOOLE, JR. UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

FINAL PRETRIAL CONFERENCE

John J. Moakley United States Courthouse
Courtroom No. 9
One Courthouse Way
Boston, Massachusetts 02210
Thursday, December 18, 2014
10 a.m.

Marcia G. Patrisso, RMR, CRR
Official Court Reporter
John J. Moakley U.S. Courthouse
One Courthouse Way, Room 3510
Boston, Massachusetts 02210
(617) 737-8728

Mechanical Steno - Computer-Aided Transcript

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          - and -
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1 PROCEEDINGS THE CLERK: All rise. 2 (The Court enters the courtroom at 10:00 a.m.) 3 THE CLERK: The United States District Court for the 4 5 District of Massachusetts. Court is in session. Be seated. 6 For a final pretrial conference in the case of United 7 States of America v. Dzhokhar Tsarnaev, 13-10200. Would counsel identify yourselves for the record. 8 9 MR. WEINREB: Good morning, your Honor. William Weinreb for the United States. 10 11 MS. PELLEGRINI: Good morning, your Honor. Nadine 12 Pellegrini for the United States. 13 MR. CHAKRAVARTY: Aloke Chakravarty for the United 14 States, your Honor. MR. MELLIN: Good morning, your Honor. Steve Mellin 15 for the United States. 16 THE COURT: Good morning. 17 18 MR. BRUCK: Good morning, your Honor. David Bruck, 19 Judy Clarke, Miriam Conrad for Dzhokhar Tsarnaev, who is present this morning. 20 21 THE COURT: Yes. Good morning. Thank you. 22 As a preliminary matter, let me just thank the legal teams for their hard work. I know you have both been working 23 24 very diligently on these matters. There are a lot of issues. 25 And most of the deadlines are being met, with few exceptions,

but I fully understand the effort that both sides are putting into this and I appreciate it. As I think we've seen from the past, we have a very high quality on both sides of the case.

I do -- because this is Mr. Tsarnaev's first appearance in court since his arraignment, I do want to inquire of him whether he's been kept apprised of the proceedings. So I just have a couple of questions for Mr. Tsarnaev, if he would stand, please.

(The defendant complies.)

THE COURT: So, Mr. Tsarnaev, as you probably know, a defendant in a criminal case such as this has a right to a public trial, among other things, and that includes the right to be present at any meaningful court proceeding related to the trial. As I've just noted, since the arraignment you have not been present, although I've been advised by your lawyers that that's been at your election based on their advice. And I want to confirm whether that's the case.

Have you elected not to be present at the prior status conferences that we've had?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Have your lawyers kept you -- have they regularly communicated with you about events in the case so that you feel you're been kept up to date as to what is proceeding in the case?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

1 THE COURT: And are you satisfied that in representing you, the lawyers have been acting in your best interest? 2 3 THE DEFENDANT: Very much. THE COURT: Do you have any concerns about your 4 5 representation that you would like to address with me privately? 6 7 THE DEFENDANT: No. 8 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 9 MR. BRUCK: If I may, your Honor, in connection with 10 the question of Mr. Tsarnaev's presence, I think the record 11 should reflect that this is the first time that there has been 12 any request for him to be present. He obviously would have 13 attended any pretrial hearing at which his presence was wished 14 for. The government hadn't asked for it, of course the Court 15 had not ordered it, and I think the record should also reflect that it is routine for the defendant to attend the final 16 pretrial conference, which this is, and it is also routine for 17 18 a defendant not to attend status conferences prior to that time 19 at which there is no evidence being presented, which is the 20 only kind of conference we've had in this case. 21 THE COURT: Fine. Both points are fairly taken. 22 MR. BRUCK: Thank you, your Honor. 23 THE COURT: Now, as the parties know, there are a 24 number of motions that are pending. We'll address some of them 25 but not all of them.

Let me start with Number 680, which is the defendant's motion for reconsideration concerning an order regarding leaks. I continue to be concerned about disclosures in the press that could possibly be as a result of information being disclosed improperly by law enforcement sources. The government has filed a reply to this latest motion, which on its face indicates that we've made the inquiry that can be made without greater disruption.

I note that in the *Matanov* case, Judge Young has scheduled a hearing for tomorrow afternoon as to the same matter, and since the matter relates principally to his defendant, although it implicates this case as well, I will not take any action until Judge Young has had a chance to address the matter in his case.

I will say that the matter that concerns me is the possibility of leaks from law enforcement or investigative personnel. The substance of the matter reported in the Boston magazine I think is, to a large extent, in the public domain otherwise, and I make that conclusion having reviewed, at my request, the FBI 302s of Mr. Matanov. Anyway, I'll just leave it at that for now.

The motion to reconsider the order denying the defendant's motion to produce grand jury instructions, the motion to reconsider is denied. The reason advanced is insufficient, in my view, to warrant a reconsideration.

The government had moved to exclude testimony of a witness for the defense, Janet Vogelsang, on the grounds of inadequate disclosure, and since that time there has been a further disclosure.

I guess my question for the government is: Do you press the motion?

MR. WEINREB: Your Honor, our motion was styled a motion to exclude or to compel and --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. WEINREB: -- we understand the desire of the defense to present testimony about the defendant's life story, and our ultimate goal here is not to prevent them from doing that during the penalty phase, if there is one. We simply want to be in a position, the position that we're entitled to be in under various laws cited in our response, to adequately challenge her testimony so that the jury has an opportunity to evaluate its reliability.

We know from what the defense has said in public filings, in filings under seal and in letters to us that -- and from looking at what Ms. Vogelsang has done in previous cases, that she will be channeling a huge amount of hearsay information at the sentencing hearing. In other words, she will have read reports of interviews with numerous people, she will have interviewed people or will have been present at interviews that had been done by the defense, and she will

be -- basically all those people will be testifying through her mouth at court -- in court.

And at this point we have no idea who any of those people are or what they are going to say through her. We have some information about the general contours of what she's going to say, but what we don't know is whether the people whose testimony she will be channeling, the facts of the defendant's life and his parents and grandparents and uncles and aunts and siblings, which is apparently what she intends to talk about, we have no idea whether the facts that are going to be coming through her are based on the firsthand observations of those people who had a basis to -- had the opportunity to reliably observe them and are without bias in relating them to

Ms. Vogelsang, or whether they're just rumor, family lore, or they're being told by people who have a very strong bias.

And so we have no way of bringing out any of that in front of the jury because we're not going to find out who the people are who she relied on until she testifies, and maybe not even then if she doesn't say who they are. And that is what we believe is unfair in this case, and not in the -- it's not fair to us and it's not fair to the jury who will presumably be asked to put a great deal of weight on what she says and should have the opportunity to evaluate it.

So our quarrel right now with the adequacy of the disclosure is that we don't know -- we don't have what we would

normally think of as expert discovery from Ms. Vogelsang. The defense has not identified -- has not given us the interview reports that she has relied on, not even the names of the people who she interviewed, particularly the interviews we've never seen, the ones that were done by the defense on their own. And we have not been pointed to the particular records that she's relying on, although we have somewhat less concern with the records than with testimony.

The other thing is that the first disclosure that the defense gave us, and particularly the second disclosure, suggests that Ms. Vogelsang will be drawing conclusions, if not rendering outright expert opinions, about much of which she is testifying, that she will be drawing conclusions about what influenced the defendant to do various things in his life, make various choices. What caused him to make those choices, for example.

That to the extent that a biopsychosocial expert provides an expert opinion, or an expert conclusion, that's the type of opinion and conclusion they provide: "Based on this person's life history, these facts that I've related, I conclude that he was influenced by this." I mean, it may not come out that way but that implicitly is what that person is saying.

We would not necessarily file a *Daubert* challenge because as the Court knows the rules of evidence don't apply in

sentencing hearings so it's not clear whether *Daubert* applies in its formal way, but Rule 403 encapsulates many of the same concerns. And opinions, conclusions that she might draw are susceptible to a 403 challenge, but we're not in a position to mount that challenge, and particularly not to give the Court advance briefing on it, which I'm sure would be helpful, so we don't have to do it in the middle of her testimony, until we have a list of the opinions and the conclusions.

So that's what we're looking for, your Honor, and we still haven't gotten it.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BRUCK: Your Honor, I can be very brief. I think we should be able to resolve this. As the Court notes, since the filing of the motion, we have provided a summary of Ms. Vogelsang's anticipated testimony. It is not opinion testimony; it is a description of the narrative. You could maybe analogize it somewhat to a presentence report. The government has been provided with all of the documents on which Ms. Vogelsang has relied so far. She is still at work and we will update if there are additional documents.

We have a -- the Court has ordered that we disclose our trial witness list on the 29th of December. Many of the interviews that Ms. Vogelsang has or will conduct are of trial witnesses. And for those that are not, we are prepared to and will furnish the government with the names of any people that

she has interviewed regardless of whether they are trial witnesses, on the same date, the 29th.

So the government has all of the documents. They have a summary which we used as our template, the government's expert witness disclosures as far as the degree of specificity and detail. We were really guided by the expert witness summaries that were provided by the government on August 1st and which, after some litigation, were held to be adequate, and that's what we provided from [sic] Ms. Vogelsang. And 11 days from today we will provide them with the list and they can interview whoever they like and determine the reliability of the information that these witnesses provide.

So I would hope that that will give the government everything they think they're entitled to, and if not,

Ms. Vogelsang will probably testify in April, or perhaps March if this trial goes forward as a death penalty case and we reach that point at a very, very high rate of speed. So this is not -- I understand the government's desire to do everything yesterday, but this is not something that they will lack the time to follow up on once the rest of the disclosures have been made. And as I say, most of the disclosures have now been made.

MR. WEINREB: If I might, your Honor.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. WEINREB: I would like to add two things. First

is, it's one thing just to have the names of witnesses, but if there are interview reports — that is what we have given the defense, is the interview reports of everybody who we expect their testimony to be put in front of the jury in any capacity. And that's what we would expect to get from the defense, is that if there were interviews done of people and those interviews were recorded in any way and the defense is — Ms. Vogelsang is going to rely on them, we should be able to see those. She's an expert witness. Those are the materials on which she is relying to give her testimony. That's one.

And the other thing I would say is we'll take

Mr. Bruck at his word that she is not going to render any
opinions or conclusions within the ordinary meaning of those
words. It's one thing if she simply relates facts that were
told to her and the defense argues in closing argument that
based on those facts the jury should conclude that Mr. Tsarnaev
was influenced by his brother, let's say, among other people,
but it's another thing for her to get up and say, "I
interviewed family members and so on, and what they all told me
is that Tamerlan told everybody what to do and the defendant
was influenced by him."

That, in our mind is an opinion, a conclusion, not a fact. You know, the facts are what people said; the conclusion about whether he was influenced or not is something that either

the jury's asked to conclude or she says "based on my expert opinion, although nobody can say what made one person do something or didn't, I conclude that that's what made him do this."

So if we're not going to be hearing that from her, then that's one thing, but I want to make it clear if we are, we're entitled to know that in advance.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, my purpose in asking the question was to see whether there was a live dispute, and it's apparent there is. We're not going to resolve it at this point but now I understand what the parties' views are on it. All the other motions we'll reserve and deal with on the papers largely.

Now, let me just say a couple of things about logistics. I guess you're seeing logistics before your eyes. We have a full courtroom. We have taken care to be sure that various perspectives are adequately represented, so we have provided, of course, for seating for people associated with both trial teams as well as people who are affected by the events of the bombing, the media, of course, and the general public. And we've made allocations of all of that, and we've had in mind, of course, that if everybody had their wish, we'd have a courtroom that was five times as big but we don't have that.

And so we've had the -- as we've had in other cases,

the occasion to prepare other courtrooms in the building where live streaming of video and audio will occur. And some of those are reserved for people involved in the events, some are reserved for the media, and there are some available for the general public as well. And I'm sure that's all available to people on our website, and they can take advantage of those other opportunities if they're not able to have seating in the courtroom itself.

Let me remind people -- and this is, I hope, pro forma, but I do it to underscore the importance of our local rules regarding comment, public comment, by lawyers on the case. And also applicable principally, I guess, to the media, but it could be to everybody, our rule against photographing or recording not just in the courtrooms but on any courtroom floor where court business is taking place. That's local Rule 83.3, and for those not familiar with it, I ask that you become familiar with it.

We will be entering what is generally referred to in the business as a decorum order which will provide some further specifics about logistics and other kinds of things and expectations for the conduct at the trial. It's a kind of order that is not uncommon in cases which have the interest that this case has.

As everybody knows, there are a large number of documents filed under seal in this case. That's been necessary

for a number of reasons. Some of them have been placed under seal in order to advance the success of our jury empanelment efforts. There are some things concerning the case that if discussed broadly in the public might interfere with the ability to get a fair-minded jury. Among those, for example, are witness and exhibit lists by the parties. I think it would be inadvisable for those to be public before the jury is selected. I expect that once the jury has been selected and sworn, those matters will be unsealed. That's an example. There may be other sealed matters that once the jury has been selected should also be unsealed. We would like to have as much public as we can consistent with the other needs of the case. And one thing I'd ask counsel to do is to be thinking about whether there are matters that might be placed in the public record once the jury has been sworn.

I know there's been some discussion between the clerk and the parties about exhibits, and I think we ask that the government's exhibits be available by the 2nd of January. There is -- ordinarily we would be using the Jury Evidence Recording System which puts all the proposed exhibits in a file and then managed digitally as the case goes on. It may be, for various reasons including the volume of exhibits, that that becomes technically problematic or at least hazardous, inviting error, so we may deviate from that and simply have the JERS system loaded with the admitted exhibits once the evidence has

closed. I haven't resolved that yet because I haven't yet gotten into the technical discussion with the personnel but we'll do that.

But I would like to ask the government if they could furnish me with a -- with, I guess, a digital copy of all the exhibits in the case just for my reference as needed. It won't be part of the official record but just something for me to have in camera whenever it's convenient. January 2nd would be fine.

Our local rule provides for advance notice of expected witnesses. I was surprised to look at it recently and see that it, as written, actually calls for seven days' notice. If that's feasible, that's desirable, but it's often not feasible as trials go on. Maybe the parties could discuss what might be acceptable arrangements for advance notice of expected witnesses. The rule says seven days unless otherwise ordered, and as I say, I think seven days may be optimistic and ambitious for any reliability. I mean, one of the things you want to know is who is actually coming in on Thursday, not who might be.

Similarly, with respect to the exhibits, I believe our schedule calls for responsive expert discovery from the government for Monday. And if you could furnish me a copy of that in chambers, I would appreciate that as well.

Administratively for the defense, it's time for

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     another budget cycle. I entertain any suggestion you have for
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     when we might have that.
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              MS. CLARKE: Your Honor, we were thinking that we
     would do January and then a February through --
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              THE COURT: That might make sense, actually, under the
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     circumstances. So when do you think you could have a January
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    budget?
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              MS. CLARKE: Oh --
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              THE COURT: We're operating on a continuing resolution
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     sometimes.
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              MS. CLARKE: Right. If we can continue our
     resolution, within a week?
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              THE COURT: Okay.
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              MS. CLARKE: Maybe the day after Christmas.
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              THE COURT: Fine. I probably won't look at it until
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    Monday but...
              I think those are principally the matters I have. Are
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     there matters for -- yes, Mr. Bruck.
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              MR. BRUCK: I just wanted the government, and
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     particularly the Court, to be aware that we anticipate filing a
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     continuance motion as quickly as possible. It would have been
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     filed sooner except that it's largely responsive to events in
     the last 48 hours, disclosures from the government that have
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     created issues for us. We're still analyzing what those issues
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     are and what they mean, but we do anticipate filing something
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     very shortly on that.
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              THE COURT: All right. We'll deal with whatever comes
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     in.
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              MR. WEINREB: Your Honor, with respect to the
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     mechanics of jury selection and voir dire, would the Court be
     issuing something in writing?
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              THE COURT: Yes. I would like to -- again, I'm
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     concerned about a discussion of that in public that could
     affect the product of the process, so I am -- I want to
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     schedule an in camera session with both sides to discuss that,
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     and we'll work out the timing of that.
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              MR. WEINREB: Thank you.
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              THE COURT: And so that's why I've avoided any
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     specific discussion of jury selection procedures for the time
     being. Once we've settled it -- well, some of it will become
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     public and some won't, I guess, until the process is finished,
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     I guess.
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              Anything else?
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              MR. BRUCK: No, sir.
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              MR. WEINREB: Not from the government.
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              THE COURT: All right. Thank you all. We'll be in
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     recess.
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              THE CLERK: All rise for the Court.
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              COUNSEL IN UNISON: Thank you, your Honor.
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              (The Court exits the courtroom at 10:25 a.m.)
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THE CLERK: Court will be in recess.
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              (The proceedings adjourned at 10:25 a.m.)
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CERTIFICATE I, Marcia G. Patrisso, RMR, CRR, Official Reporter of the United States District Court, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript constitutes, to the best of my skill and ability, a true and accurate transcription of my stenotype notes taken in the matter of Criminal Action No. 13-10200-GAO, United States of America v. Dzhokhar A. Tsarnaev. /s/ Marcia G. Patrisso MARCIA G. PATRISSO, RMR, CRR Official Court Reporter Date: 5/10/16